

A Free Market for Island Produce

Has been established by the United States
Experimental Station and called the

Territorial Marketing Division

112 Queen Street, Ewa of Maunakea Street

Conditions of Sale

1. All sales are for cash.
2. Returns to the customer are made in cash as soon as the transaction is completed.
3. No charge is made for the service. It is absolutely free.
4. Before sending any produce to the market, notify the Division—address P. O. Box 753. Wireless address "U. S. E. X."
5. Address produce to "U. S. E. S., 112 Queen St., near Maunakea, Honolulu.
6. Any one can buy at the market; but sales are of wholesale quantities, and packages will not be broken.

Things Accomplished

1. Advise all island producers what produce the Honolulu market requires, and when and how to send it.
2. Receive any article of island produce from any island resident, and sell it at the best obtainable price.
3. Gather statistics of wholesale price of island produce—cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit, grain, etc., and publish it for the information of the public.
4. Answer questions concerning the state of the market and furnish information not covered by the published market quotations.
5. Furnish seeds, crates and bags at cost.
- 6.—The service is free—no charge to the producer.

THOSE IN CHARGE:

E. V. WILCOX

Superintendent of the United States Experiment Station

O. B. LIGHTFOOT

Who devotes his time to the market division

A. T. LONGLEY

Who spends his time at the Experiment Station

The Territorial Marketing Division is accomplishing much good for the small farmer and should have the support of every person in Honolulu.

WILLETT & GRAY'S JOURNAL REPORT ON SUGAR CONDITIONS

Willet & Gray's Sugar Trade Journal for December 31 says of crop conditions and prospects for 1914:

STATISTICS BY SPECIAL CABLES.—Cuba. New Crop.—The six principal ports: Receipts, 24,000 tons; exports, 8,000; stock, 31,000 tons, against 6,000 tons last year.

Centrals grinding, 96 against 83 last week, 78 last year and 59 in 1911.

Entire island receipts for week, 43,000 tons, against 30,000 tons last week, 32,000 tons last year and 11,000 tons in 1911.

Stocks in the United States and Cuba together of 170,301 tons, against 143,428 tons last week and 59,552 tons last year, an increase of 110,649 tons from last year.

Europe.—Stock in Europe, 3,417,000 tons, against 3,116,000 last year.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.—Total stock of Europe and America, 3,587,301 tons against 3,175,652 tons last year at the same uneven dates. The increase of stock is 411,649 tons against an increase of 380,834 tons last week. Total stocks and drafts together show a visible supply of 3,624,301 tons against 3,247,652 tons last year, or an increase of 376,649 tons.

RAWS.—The week under review, the last week of the year, is eventful only in the notable ending up of the refined sugar market rather than in raws.

Raws for both Cubas and Porto Rico closed steady and rather firmer, and Europe also shows some daily from the extreme low point of 8s. 10½-11 for beet sugar to 9s. at the close.

Cuba Centrals close the year at 3.23 per lb., 96 degree test duty paid, and at 1½c cost and freight.

Porto Rico close at last sale at 3½c for January shipment. Here-with we give our full review for the year 1913.

There was increasing competition among refiners, evidence of which is seen in the fact that the difference between raws and refined in 1913 was only 7.72c per lb., while the average difference for 10 years previous was 8.61c per lb., a decrease of .089c per lb., which applied to say 3,500,000 tons annual consumption of refined means approximately \$7,000,000 benefit to consumers. Exact figures can be given later by our consumption table for 1913.

Another item of special interest is the sale made yesterday of 15,000 tons Cuba centrals at 1.85c and 1.86c per lb. f.o.b. Cuba, 96 degree test, intended for shipment to Japan in January and February. This sale confirms our previous statement of the opening of the far eastern market to Cuban sugar in competition with

Javas. The opening of the Panama canal should go far to increase such trade.

GOVERNMENT SUIT TO DIS-SOLVE SUGAR TRUST.—While we can say that negotiations are in progress, by mutual consent of the government and the American Sugar Refining Co., yet we cannot confirm the rumor of a final settlement of the government suit, or specify any basis on which the suit may be withdrawn.

Certainly no such announcement will be made this week, or for some time to come, and when it does come, as we believe it will eventually, it must necessarily include a considerable period, perhaps of a year or more of delay granted to the company in which to conform to the agreement for the settlement of the suit.

DENVER, Colo.—(By telegraph).—December 31, 1913.—All grades sugar declined 10 points. Cane now 4.65c, less 2 per cent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—(By telegraph).—December 31, 1913.—California-Hawaiian and Western declined 10 points. Quote Cane 4.35c, Beet 4.15c, less 2 per cent.

EUROPEAN BEET CROP.—F. O. Licht cables us specially from Magdeburg, Germany, December 30, 1913: "Weather for the growing crop is partly favorable."

CUBA CROP.—Special cable received by us from Havana, Cuba: December 26, 1913: "Weather fine; 88 centrals grinding, against 67 last year and 51 in 1911."

December 20, 1913: "Weather fine; 90 centrals grinding, against 78 last year and 59 in 1911."

No change in sugar duties of consequence has been made in the United States since 1897, and, naturally, the tariff discussion from April to final passage of the tariff bill in October, reducing duties, has been a leading notable feature of the year 1913. The application and resulting influences of the working of the new tariff will be the leading and notable feature of the coming year 1914.

While all sugar crops promise to be larger than the last crops, and the supplies from Cuba and our free-duty possessions promise to be abundant for our consumption again in 1914, without requiring European sugars, it is quite certain that Cuba will not sell its crop at the average difference in parity below Europe that the crop was sold at in 1913; say 53c per 100 lbs. below Hamburg parity for beet sugars. On the other hand, lower duties mean lower cost of refined to consumers, and lower cost to consumers means increased consumption. Thus, while the "in bond" price of raw sugar will be higher to the refiners in 1914, to a moderate extent, the duty-paid refined product will be lower to the consumers than in 1913, to a moderate extent also, the reduction in duty not being sufficiently large to make very much difference either way.

NEW CUBAN CENTRALS.—Mr. Himely reports under date of Havana, December 22, 1913:

"Five new central factories expect to make their first crop this year, the 'Manati Sugar Company' and Central 'America' in Oriente province, 'Compania Abucarera Ciego de Avilla' and Central 'Camaguey' in the province of that name, and Central 'Alacia' in Santa Clara province. 'Manati' expects to make 150,000 bags of sugar and 'Alacia' 50,000 bags. The crop made by the other three will depend upon the date when their plants will be ready."

The Cuban Review reports the establishment of the Algodones Company at Santi Spiritus, with a capital of \$1,000,000.

The company plans to erect a new mill at Majagua, and have it finished by January, 1915. The Review also says that rumors are current that Oaklawn Sugar factory in St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, is to be removed to the north coast of Cuba.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Weather conditions during November continued favorable for the maturing cane crop. Temperatures have ruled fairly low, and light rains have fallen at frequent intervals, especially during the first half of the month, aiding the new plantings.

The first central to begin grinding this year is reported to have been the new one at Canloau, Negros. Several more are now at work and sugar is already reaching the ports. The cane has ripened early this year and is much more mature than at the same time last year, tests showing a purity of 88 degrees late in November, a point not reached until January last year. In all other ways the crop is said to be excellent and heavy, field yields are anticipated in all sections.

The Canloau is a small but modern central. It has, however, no multiple effect evaporators, using open tank evaporators instead. This is because water power is used for turning the mill, leaving a surplus of horsepower for evaporation. A surplus of labor is reported near the new San Carlos central.

The press reports that Japanese capitalists are offering to buy three adjoining estates in the Province of Capiz, northern Panay. They are said to propose colonizing with Japanese in order to provide labor for growing sugar, to which proposition the natives are opposed.

DUTY ON CUBAN SUGAR.—Advices from Washington state that Representative Estepoulin, of Louisiana, introduced, on December 23rd, a resolution which was referred to the committee on ways and means, to authorize an inquiry as to what duty will be collected on imports of Cuban sugar after March 1, 1914.

The intention of Congress was, of course, to provide for Cuban sugar

POULTRY INDUSTRY WOULD PROVE PAYING BUSINESS, SAYS WILCOX

Old hens and young chickens are a good investment. Hawaii spends \$35,000 a year importing poultry when she could very well raise her own. There is money in poultry. These points are made and insisted upon by Dr. E. V. Wilcox, agent in charge of the federal experiment station here.

He has this to say on the subject: "Speaking of home-buying, why not do some home-producing to give the home-buyer a chance to spend his untrusting dollars in Honolulu? Take poultry, for example. Hawaii imports annually 1900 crates of live fowls, cold storage poultry to the value of \$35,000, and cold storage eggs to the tune of 110,000 dozen. A little feed and intelligent attention will persuade the hens to do all this for us right here in Hawaii. Poultry brings 20 to 40 cents a pound, live weight. When a hen lays an egg, it's the same as handing you a nickel. How many nickels will she put in the bank for you annually? Well, that depends on whether she comes from a line of fowls which you have selected for egg-capacity. I recently saw the world-record hen in Oregon. She was just coming from the nest after laying egg No. 286 for the year. She displayed no egotism about her performance; in fact, didn't even cackle. This hen made it an even 300 eggs before closing up the books for the year. She ate no more than the hen that wastes her time in mere social functions and lays only 100 eggs a year. Why not breed up a race of hens like the Oregon hen?"

"We are told that the mongoose is a dreadful scourge of the chicken business. Will any live man stand up and admit that he is outwitted by so stupid an animal as the mongoose, an animal that spends all his nights hating himself for being such a sneak and coward? It would be difficult to find a place where there are fewer troubles afflicting poultry than in Hawaii. Fowls are even to be found wild on nearly all the islands."

"A few grumblers say that fowls in Hawaii put too little meat on their bones. Did you ever try feeding them to remedy that trouble? Rather than go to the expense of buying iron roasts to prevent the breast bones

to continue to be assessed under the new tariff at 20 per cent less than other foreign sugars, but it is claimed by the Louisiana congressman that mistake was made in not repealing the Act of Congress, approved December 17, 1903, which was passed to put the Cuban reciprocity treaty into effect.

When Congress reconvenes after the holidays the resolution will be considered.

Hawaiian people recently at the Bellevue hotel, San Francisco, include Mrs. Lorrie K. Smith, Mrs. L. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Lederer, Mrs. M. D. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Klamp, Miss Cornet, Miss Louise Klamp, Miss Louise Girard.

The evening could not have been more pleasant for a dance—a clear sky with a refreshing breeze. The dancing began shortly after 8:30 o'clock and continued until midnight. The fact that the majority of the crowd stayed for the last number is the best evidence no doubt of the success of the affair.

from cutting the roosting-poles to pieces, give the fowls something to eat. Corn and pigeon peas will help. Meat-scraps of any kind are fashionable in hen-rations. And for salad use almost any green thing, especially alfalfa, lettuce, cabbage and roots. Ground bone puts fine shells on the eggs.

"Fourthly and lastly, look after the business yourself. In many cases there is an utter lack of mutual understanding between the hens and the Japanese yard-boy. When a heated argument arises between them, look into the matter carefully. You may find that the hens are right and the yard-boy wrong."

HUI AU KAI DANCE AT OUTRIGGER CLUB PROVES BIG SUCCESS

Hui Au Kai met with success at its dance given at the Outrigger Club Saturday evening. Wishing to raise \$300 with which to bring a girls' swimming team here from the coast to take part in the water sports planned for Carnival week, the members of the Hui Au Kai have now been assured that their dance proceeds will exceed \$300.

It was one of the most successful dances of the kind ever given here. The crowd was large yet not so large as to make dancing in the pavilion difficult. "Dude" Miller's orchestra which furnished music for the occasion was very good; it was heartily applauded. Nothing occurred in the evening to throw a dark cloud over the affair; on the contrary it was a gay occasion from beginning to end and a congenial crowd.

Sales of tickets to the dance have not all been reported yet. It is estimated though that the realizations will exceed \$300 by quite a sum. The Hui Au Kai calculates that it will cost in the neighborhood of \$300 to bring the team here from the coast and care for the girls while here.

The evening could not have been more pleasant for a dance—a clear sky with a refreshing breeze. The dancing began shortly after 8:30 o'clock and continued until midnight. The fact that the majority of the crowd stayed for the last number is the best evidence no doubt of the success of the affair.

Hawaiian people recently at the Bellevue hotel, San Francisco, include Mrs. Lorrie K. Smith, Mrs. L. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Lederer, Mrs. M. D. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Klamp, Miss Cornet, Miss Louise Klamp, Miss Louise Girard.

The evening could not have been more pleasant for a dance—a clear sky with a refreshing breeze. The dancing began shortly after 8:30 o'clock and continued until midnight. The fact that the majority of the crowd stayed for the last number is the best evidence no doubt of the success of the affair.

Hawaiian people recently at the Bellevue hotel, San Francisco, include Mrs. Lorrie K. Smith, Mrs. L. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Lederer, Mrs. M. D. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Klamp, Miss Cornet, Miss Louise Klamp, Miss Louise Girard.

TRY

Blue Label Ketchup

on the
next steak
you eat

Oriental Goods

Bright, Crisp Importations that
are Pleasing and Satisfying

JAPANESE BAZAAR

1180-1184 Fort Street

Opp. Catholic Church

HAULING

Light and Heavy Wagons and Drays; Auto Trucks. Our equipment is equal to any demand. Prompt in everything.

HONOLULU CONSTRUCTION & DRAYING CO.
Robinson Bldg., Queen St. Phone 2233

Fresh Salmon, Halibut and Smelt

JUST ARRIVED PER S. S. HYADES.

C. Q. YEE HOP & COMPANY

Meat Market

Tel. 3451